

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9455. 號五十五百四十九第

日八十月三十日四月十日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

六月

號八十二月四日英港香

PRICE \$24 PER MONTH

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 27. DENEJAN, French steamer, 2,367. Vauquer, Marseilles 25th March, Alexandria 30th. Port Said 31st. Suez 1st April. Aden 6th, Colombo 13th, Singapore 19th, and Saigon 23rd. Mails and General-MESSAGES MARITIMES.

April 27. AMY, German steamer, 814. R. Kohler, Shanghai 23rd April. General—SIMS, sen & Co.

April 27. NANO, British steamer, 863. F. D. Goldard, Poole 24th April. Amy 25th, and Swatow 26th April. General—DOUGLAS LARIAK & Co.

April 27. PROPHET, British steamer, 1,387. G. Hooley, Haiphong 25th April. General—ADAMSON, BELL & Co.

April 27. GERLON, British steamer, 1,139. J. Thomas, Saigon 23rd April. Rice and Paddy—G. R. STEVENS & Co.

April 27. KWONGSUNG, British steamer, 835. Stellar, Swatow 26th April. Ballast—JARRETT, MATHERSON & Co.

April 27. NANSAN, British steamer, 805. Blackburn, Dangkoh 19th rice and general—HOP HING HONG.

April 27. CITY OF SYDNEY, A.M.R. sen, 3,016. T. T. Smith, San Francisco 31st March, and Yokohama 21st April. Mails and General—P. M. S. S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOURMASTER'S OFFICE.

27th April.

Trichon, British str., for Whampoa.

Fushun, Chinese str., for Swatow.

Hanmida, Italian str., for Singapore.

Kumamoto, Japanese str., for Kitakata.

DEPARTURES.

April 27. CHINA, German str., for Cap-en-voisin.

April 27. DANUBE, British str., for Haiphong.

April 27. TAICHTOW, British str., for Whampoa.

April 27. BANDRA, Italian str., for Bombay.

April 27. FUSHUN, Chinese str., for Swatow.

April 27. PROMETHEUS, British str., for Shanghai.

April 27. INDEPENDENT, German str., for Taku.

## PASSENGERS.

### ARRIVED.

Per Djemal, str., from Marseilles, &c.—For Hongkong—Messer. Vizayava, R. X. Mortimore, and G. Slade, from Marseilles. From Colombo, 1—Chinos. From Singapore—Mr. R. H. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Middleton. For Shanghai—Messer. J. W. Moss, J. B. Fitzjames, H. N. Nason, J. Mathly, J. Dashiell, G. F. Gammie, and Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Mata. C. Lucas, Lin Hsing, Mandi C. Sekar, Mr. and Mrs. Romant, from Marseilles. From Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard, from Saigon—1 Chinese. For Yokohama—Messer. Hayamizu and Andachi Bernard, and 3 Japanese. From Marseilles. From Singapore—H.R.H. the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, and servant. From Saigon—Messer. Pelleh and Veysal. Per Nansan, str., from Bangkok—12 Chinese. Per Kwongsung, str., from Swatow—13 Chinese. Per Prophetic, str., from Haiphong—Mr. Ober.

Per Amy, str., from Shanghai—Mr. Nielsen.

Per Nansan, str., from Coast Ports—Dr. Gabriel, and 216 Chinese, deck.

Per City of Sydney, str., from San Francisco, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Leighton from Yokohama, and 50 Chinese in steamer, from San Francisco.

## REPORTS.

The British steamer Kwongsung, from Swatow 26th April, reported had light westerly breeze and fine weather.

The British steamer Amy, from Haiphong 25th April, reports had light easterly wind and fine weather throughout the passage via Hainan Straits.

The British steamer Amy, from Shanghai 23rd April, reports had clear and variable winds to Pen Island; thence to Lamuks, very foggy; thence to port east and clear.

The British steamer Nansan, from Bangkok 19th April, reports experienced fine weather throughout. At 6 p.m. April 24th, passed str. Carrisbrooke, off Pyramid Island.

The American steamer City of Sydney, from San Francisco 31st March, and Yokohama 21st April, reports from San Francisco to Yokohama had southerly winds and fine weather throughout. From Yokohama to Hongkong had light variable winds, foggy weather on Japanese coast and through Formosa Channel.

The British steamer Nansan, from Foochow 24th April, Amy 25th, and Swatow 26th, reports from Foochow to Amy had light variable winds and foggy weather. Passed H.M.S. Consul in Foochow river bound in a.m. 24th. Foochow 25th April, and 26th April, had thick foggy weather. From Swatow to Hongkong light S.W. winds, fine clear weather, and smooth sea. U.S.S. Brooklyn and Chinese man-of-war, crossing near wreck of San Pablo at 2 p.m. 24th. In Poolewh str. Nansan. In Amy str. Bantam, in Swatow str. Hanchow, Foochow, and Yikang.

## FOR SALE.

BEST STEAM COAL at Reduced Price, Foochow, 2nd April, 1888. MINCHIN & Co.

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Author of "The Woman in White," "Jewel's Daughters," "The Moonstone," "Heart and Soul," "The Evil Genius," &c., &c.

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The Athenaeum says—No one ever yet

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## INTIMATIONS.

### STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED FOR 62 YEARS.

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THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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For 216 months 22 per cent. per annum.

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For 252 months 25 per cent. per annum.

For 264 months 26 per cent. per annum.

For 276 months 27 per cent. per annum.

For 288 months 28 per cent. per annum.

For 300 months 29 per cent. per annum.

For 312 months 30 per cent. per annum.

For 324 months 31 per cent. per annum.

For 336 months 32 per cent. per annum.

For 348 months 33 per cent. per annum.

For 360 months 34 per cent. per annum.

For 372 months 35 per cent. per annum.

For 384 months 36 per cent. per annum.

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For 408 months 38 per cent. per annum.

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For 444 months 41 per cent. per annum.

For 456 months 42 per cent. per annum.

For 468 months 43 per cent. per annum.





## THE LEGACY OF GATIN.

BY WILKIE COLLINS,  
AUTHOR OF "THE WOMAN IN WHITE,"  
"THE EVIL GENIUS," &c. &c.

## CHAPTER X.

A week had passed since the Minister's wife had left me when I received a letter, from the Minister himself.

After surprising me, as I innocently supposed, by announcing the birth of his child, he mentioned some circumstances connected with that event, which I had heard of from the press.

"I had a long journey of that painful scene of my life at dubious," he wrote, "I was in a quiet country village called Low Beveland. The rector of the place is my wife's brother. Before the birth of our infant, he had asked his sister to stay for a while at his house; and the doctor thought she might safely be allowed to accept the invitation. Through some error of the curate's calculation, as I am sure, the child was born unexpectedly at the rectory, and the ceremony of baptism was performed at the church, under circumstances which I am not able to relate within the limits of a letter. Let me only say that I allude to this incident without any sectarian bitterness of feeling—for I can be no enemy to the Church of England. You have no idea what treasures of virtue and treasures of beauty, matrons and maidens, who are of every class, old and young, in high and low position, might find their love cooling towards the poor child whom we have adopted. But my household is irritated by the presence of an angel, who gives an equal share in her affection to the two little ones alike."

In this semi-hysterical style of writing, the poor man unconsciously told me how curiously and how cruelly his wife was deriving him.

I longed to see him, but what could I do? She must have been favoured by circumstances as to be able to account for her absence from home, without exciting the slightest suspicion of the journey which she had really taken. If I declared in my reply to the Minister's letter, that I had received her in my rooms, and if I repeated the conversation that had taken place, what would the result be? She would find an easy refuge in the vicinity of the truth—and in that case, of us who would have inflicted her husband like this?

The one part of the letter which I read with some satisfaction was the end of it.

It was here informed that the Minister's plans for concealing the parentage of his adopted daughter had proved to be entirely successful. The members of the now domesly household were to be told that she was his infant-sister. Neither was there any danger that the adopted child being identified as the older child of the two by consultation of the registers.

Before he left our town, the Minister had seen for himself that the baptismal name had been added after the customary registration of birth, and that no entry of baptism existed in the register kept in the parsonage. He drew the inference, from the probability of the truth, that the child had never been baptised, and he performed the ceremony privately, abstaining, for obvious reasons, from adding her Christian name to the register of her birth. "I am not aware," he wrote, "whether I have, or not, committed an offence against the law. In any case, I may hope to have made atonement by obedience to the gospel."

Six weeks passed, and I heard from my reverend friend on the subject.

He had latter presented a marked contrast to the first: It was written in sorrow and anxiety, to inform me of an alarming change for the worse in his wife's health. I showed the letter to my medical colleague. He had told me that was "the matter with the lady" (when she was taken ill in my rooms) in one word—Heart.

On the next occasion when I heard from the Minister, the Doctor's grim reply proved to be a prophecy fulfilled.

When we addressed expressions of condolence to bereaved friends, the principles of popular hypocrisy sanctioned living as a duty, what we owe to the dead—the no man's what their lives may have been—because they are dead. Within my little sphere, I have always been silent on the subject, and have never uttered an expression of sympathy which I honestly felt. To have concluded with the Minister on the loss that had sustained by the death of a woman, self-betrayed to me as shamelessly dead, and pitilessly determined to reach her own ends would have been to degrade myself by telling a deliberate lie. I expressed in my letter all that an honest man naturally feels, but it was not in my power to restrain him from making any allusion to the marriage of his wife, or to the place which her death had taken in his household.

My letter, I am sorry to say, disappointed and offended him. He wrote to me no more, until years had passed, and time had exerted its influence in producing a more indulgent frame of mind. These letters of a later date have been preserved, and will probably be used, at the right time, for purposes of explanation, with which I may be connected in the future.

The correspondent whom I had now lost was succeeded by a gentleman entirely unknown to me.

These reasons which induced me to conceal the names of persons while I was relating events in this prison, do not apply to correspondence with a stranger writing from another place. I may, therefore, mention that Mr. Dunbowne of Edinburgh, the author of the letter, was a writer of the latter now addressed to me. He proved, to my surprise, to be one of the relations, whom the Prisoner under sentence of death had not cared to see, when I offered her the opportunity of saying farewell. Mr. Dunbowne was a brother-in-law of the murderer. He had married her sister.

His wife, he informed me, had died in childbirth, leaving him a son, a consolation boy, who should fulfil all the duties which I had in his life and death. The father was especially anxious that the son should never become acquainted with the disgrace that had befallen the family. Owing his social position to his own honest exertions, he was especially sensitive to any slur that might be cast on his name.

The letters then proceeded in these terms:

"I heard yesterday, for the first time, by means of a few news-items in the press, that a friend, that most miserable wretch who defrauded the ignominy of public execution has left an infant child. Can you tell me what has become of the orphan? If this poor little girl is as I fear, not well provided for, I only do what my beloved wife would have done—if she had lived—by offering to make the child's welfare my especial care. I am willing to place her in an establishment well-known to me, which shall be kindly treated, and especially fitted to earn her own living honourably in later life."

"If you feel some surprise at finding that my good intentions towards this ill-fated little creature (my nice by marriage) do not go to the length of receiving her as a member of my own family, I beg to submit some considerations which will, I hope, weigh with you as they have weighed with me."

"In this place, there is at least a possibility—however small—of my being able to conceal her, that the child's parentage would sooner or later be discovered. In the second place, and assuming that I succeeded in keeping the secret if this girl and my boy grew up together, there is another possibility to be reckoned with: they might become attached to each other. Does the father live who would allow his son gradually to marry the daughter of a convicted murderer? I should have no objection to reveal the truth, but to move the hearts of two young persons, joined deeply to each other, who would be fairly sure to be detected, is to risk a great deal."

"The letter ended with some complimentary expressions addressed to myself. And the question was: how ought I to answer it?

My correspondent had strongly impressed me in his favour: I could not doubt that he was a high-minded and noble man. But the interest of the Minister in keeping his boy, however, came from the side of his son, who was involved as it was by the first relations of this two children towards him, now publicly established—as had, as I could not doubt, the paramount claim in me. The absolutely safe course to take was to admit no one friend or stranger to our confidence. I replied accordingly, expressing sincere admiration of Mr. Dunbowne's motives, and informing him that the child was already provided for.

After that, I heard no more of the good Irish gentleman.

It is perhaps hardly necessary to add that I kept the Minister in ignorance of my correspondence with Mr. Dunbowne. I was too well acquainted with my friend's sensitive and affectionate nature to let him know that a relative of the Prisoner was living, and was aware that she had left a child.

One last event remains to be related, before I close these pages.

During the year of which I am now writing, our Chaplain added one more to the many examples that I have seen of his generous readiness to serve his friends. He had arranged to devote his annual leave of absence to a tour among the English Lakes, which he had to give up to his parsonal care, and other told him to take a year's holiday and enjoy himself on the Continent.

"The clock has just struck twelve. I have been writing and copy till my eyes are heavy, and I want to follow Eunice's example and sleep as soundly as shadows. We have made a strange beginning of this journalising experiment. I wonder how long it will go on, and what will come of it."

SECOND DAY.

I began to be afraid that I am as stupid—as is not a nice word to use—but me, as simple as dear Eunice. A diary means a record of the events of the day; and not one of the events of yesterday appears in my sister's journal or in mine. Well, it is easy to set me right, I suppose. We have made a strange beginning of this journalising experiment. I wonder how long it will go on, and what will come of it."

"I have got a card for you from an acquaintance of his and of mine, who were both visitors to London himself."

"On his return, I asked if he had seen anything of some acquaintances of his and of mine, who were both visitors to the metropolis. He smiled significantly when he answered me.

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